

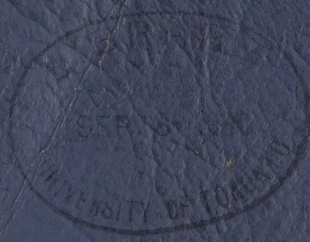
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



*Its Resources
& Opportunities*

Prince Edward Island

CANADA

ITS RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CANADA

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NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

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SKETCH MAP OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Scale of Miles



- LEGEND**
- Main Motor Roads.
 - - - - - Railway Routes & Ferries.
 - Hotels.
 - Natural Resources.



Prince Edward Island

GENERAL

"All the land is low and the most beautiful it is possible to see and full of beautiful trees and meadows . . . This is a land of the best temperature." Thus Jacques Cartier described the land he came across in the closing days of June, 1534, and now known as Prince Edward Island. While settlement and cultivation have wrought inevitable changes they have also further enhanced those features that give the island province unique individuality and characteristics that are not only attractive but exceptional. The crescent-shaped little island, the smallest of the Canadian provinces, is a land of scenic and climatic attractions. The name, "Abegweit" (Cradled-on-the-Wave), given to it by the aboriginal inhabitants, fitly and expressively describes it as it nestles near the south side of the gulf of St. Lawrence in a bay formed by the concave coastline of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Separated from its sister provinces by Northumberland strait, it is about nine miles distant at the nearest point from New Brunswick, fourteen from Nova Scotia and thirty from Cape Breton Island.

The chief connecting link between the mainland and the island is a car-ferry service operating between Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, and Port Borden, Prince Edward Island—the narrowest part of the strait. The island may also be reached by a daily service between Pictou, Nova Scotia, and Charlottetown, a trip of fifty miles.

Physical Features

Prince Edward Island is about 145 miles in length from east to west, measured through the centre of the island, and from 4 to 35 miles in width, with an area of 2,184 square miles, or nearly 1,400,000 acres. It originally covered a larger area than at present but the action of the sea has worn away the shores on all sides, more particularly on the north. The sand dunes that have formed on this shore now bar the sea from the land and beyond these barriers are miles of magnificent beaches, affording the finest of surf bathing.

Coastline

The coastline, particularly on the south, is very irregular and deeply indented with numerous bays and tidal inlets, presenting a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. So exceedingly indented is it that in two places the converging waters are only a few miles apart, nearly dividing the province into three parts. No part of it is far from tide water, and from every direction is borne the ozone-laden air of the sea.



A TYPICAL LANDSCAPE

The beautiful green of the Island meadows closely resembles that of the turfs of Ireland.

Surface

In strong contrast with the rocky boldness of the north shore of the gulf, the surface of Prince Edward Island is gently undulating without mountains or lowlands. There is not a mountain or very high hill on all the island and rock exposures are seldom seen except along the shores. The principal highlands are a range of hills stretching north and south across the island from Bonshaw to New London bay. In the central part of Prince county in the western section of the province there are some areas of low lying land that require drainage to make them arable. The rivers are short and deep and feel the effect of the ebb and flow of the tide almost to their sources.

While there is no romantic boldness, the scenery is everywhere pleasing. The peculiar redness of the soil, which always attracts the attention of the visitor, forms a strikingly effective contrast to the rich and varied green of field and woodland, while on every hand are to be seen comfortable farm houses, groves, orchards, fertile fields and grazing cattle—scenery in many aspects suggestive of England.

Geology

The geological formation is late Carboniferous or possibly Permian. The rocks are principally red sandstone and red clay shale. Fossil plant remains are not uncommon. Overlying the solid rock is the bright red, sandy loam soil, varying in depth from 1 to 50 feet. With the exception of isolated granite boulders in the western part of the province, evidently cast there by the ice in a bygone age, there are practically no rocks or large stones to interfere with agricultural operations.

Vegetation

Prince Edward Island is clothed with a rich and varied vegetation. Cartier described the trees as wonderfully beautiful and the land as good and abounding in many small fruits. The flora is much the same as covers the rest of eastern Canada, but the grass and shrubbery have a peculiar fresh greenness closely resembling that of Ireland. While the forests have largely given place to cultivated farms, there are still wild bits of woodland and most of the farms have wood lots for fuel and other purposes. These groves and scattered trees of fir, spruce, beech, birch and maple, sloping down to the water's edge, give the land a park-like appearance and produce an aspect of beauty and peace.

Historical Sketch

While there are strong claims that Prince Edward Island was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, opinion based on recent researches would seem to indicate that it was first discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534, who thought it was part of the mainland. When its separate entity was established it was given the name of Isle St. Jean (St.

John Island) and it was known by this name until 1799 when it received its present name after Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and father of Queen Victoria.

French Occupation

In the fierce struggle between England and France for the possession of New France, the island, while not the scene of any actual conflict, frequently changed hands. In 1663 it was granted under feudal tenure to Captain Doublet of the French navy, who established a few fishery



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RURAL SCENE

The Island is the most densely populated province of Canada.
Nearly all the inhabitants are descendants of the original settlers

stations, but it was not until after the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and the cession of Acadia to Great Britain that the French, who retained the island, made any serious attempt at actual settlement. Attracted by the great fertility of the soil and recognizing its importance as a base of supplies for their great fortresses at Louisburg and Quebec, they began to settle it with Acadians from the ceded territory and with French settlers from Cape Breton and Normandy.

Ceded to British

Upon the fall of Louisburg in 1758 the British took possession of the island and their possession was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. It was annexed to the province of Nova Scotia but in 1769 was given a separate government. In 1773 the first General Assembly met in Charlottetown.

Survey

After its cession to the British the island was surveyed and divided into three counties, Kings, Queens and Prince, with a subdivision into sixty-seven townships, or "lots," of approximately twenty thousand acres each. Among the early plans of settlement for the little province was an elaborate one proposed by the Earl of Egmont with a view to establishing a feudal system there. He proposed that the island should be divided into forty parts ruled over by as many barons, and that he himself should be Lord-in-Chief.

The Land Question

In 1769 the land was divided by ballot among the persons who had claims upon the British government on the ground of military or other public service. Thus arose a system of absentee landlordism which for more than a century was a source of grievance to the people and to the government. It retarded the growth of the province and seriously affected the happiness of its people. Very few of the grantees carried out the conditions of their grants, and all efforts of the island Legislature to devise a remedy were in vain. Every act passed with a view to remedying the evil was, through the influence of the absentee proprietors, disallowed by the British government. In this situation one of the prime inducements to a favourable consideration of the union with the Dominion of Canada on the part of the people of Prince Edward Island, was that of getting rid of absentee landlords. Under the terms of union the sum of \$800,000 was placed at the disposal of the island government to purchase the interests of the landlords, who were compelled to sell, and the tenants on repaying became absolute owners of their holdings, thus bringing about a settlement of the long vexed question.

Confederation

While Prince Edward Island itself did not join the Dominion until July 1st, 1873, it is noted as the cradle of Confederation, for at a conference at Charlottetown on September 1st, 1864, primarily called to consider the project of a union of the Maritime provinces, the representa-



"CRADLE OF CONFEDERATION"

Tablet erected in Confederation Chamber, in Legislative Building at Charlottetown, to commemorate the first Confederation Conference.

tives of all the provinces met in the first of the conferences which resulted in the Confederation of the Provinces and the Dominion of Canada.

Climate

Summer

One of the outstanding characteristics of Prince Edward Island is its ideal summer climate with its clear skies, sunny days and cool nights. Its remarkably health-promoting qualities make the island a favourable resort for tourists. The heat is not oppressive, seldom reaching 80° F., and is always tempered by the fresh invigorating breezes from the waters of the surrounding gulf. Sheltered from the Atlantic by Cape Breton Island and Newfoundland it is almost entirely free from fog.

Autumn

While the country looks its best in the summer months with its beauty of verdure and fragrance of blossoms, the autumn is also a delightful season; the air is cool and exhilarating and the sunshine bright and mellow, while the landscape, splashed with the gold and green and crimson of the changing foliage, is a picture of unsurpassed beauty. Many visitors return to their homes long before the advent of the Indian summer, but those who remain when the first touch of frost tinges the forest with myriad tints or who visit the island at this time, will find a pleasant season with air as invigorating as a tonic.



WHERE THE WATER IS WARM

Most of the bays are sheltered and furnish ideal picnic nooks and safe beaches

Winter

Due to the influence of the surrounding sea the province is singularly free from extremes of heat and cold. The winters are bracing but not unusually severe and there are seldom long periods of really severe cold. The snow makes good roads enabling the farmer to haul firewood

and other material at the season when he has the most spare time on his hands. Sleighing is an enjoyable way of getting over the neighbouring country.

Spring

The spring is the most unpleasant season of the year and, owing to the prevalence of ice along the shores, is cold and backward. It is, however, the prelude to the beauty and brightness of the glorious Prince Edward Island summer.

The following is a record of the temperature, precipitation and sunshine averaged over twenty years, 1908-1927, and the extreme maximum and minimum temperature in that period:

—	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit				
	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Monthly Mean	Extreme maximum	Extreme minimum
January.....	25·7	10·4	18·2	49	—21
February.....	24·8	9·0	16·8	48	—23
March.....	33·5	20·0	26·7	58	—16
April.....	42·8	29·8	36·0	74	8
May.....	55·6	39·0	47·0	81	22
June.....	66·1	50·0	58·0	87	34
July.....	73·6	58·1	65·9	91	39
August.....	72·6	57·0	65·0	90	42
September.....	65·0	51·0	57·0	85	33
October.....	54·0	42·0	48·0	82	26
November.....	42·0	31·0	37·0	63	7
December.....	31·0	20·0	25·0	59	—11
Year.....	48·9	34·8	41·7	91	—23

—	Precipitation* in inches			Average hours actual sunshine
	Rain	Snow	Total	
January.....	1·42	20·5	3·47	84
February.....	0·92	18·4	2·76	108
March.....	1·54	15·0	3·04	133
April.....	1·92	9·8	2·90	140
May.....	2·18	0·7	2·25	192
June.....	2·50	.....	2·50	217
July.....	2·75	.....	2·75	224
August.....	3·18	.....	3·18	221
September.....	3·11	.....	3·11	174
October.....	3·78	0·1	3·79	121
November.....	2·54	5·5	3·09	72
December.....	1·80	20·0	3·80	55
Year.....	27·64	90·0	36·64	1,741

* Ten inches of snow are computed as one inch of rain.

The People

Prince Edward Island is the most densely settled province of Canada, with an average of 40·6 persons per square mile. The latest census (1921) showed that it had a population of 88,615, of which 78·5 per cent lived in the rural parts, as compared with 50·5 per cent for the whole of Canada. Persons over 70 years of age form more than 6 per cent of the population, a percentage much higher than that of any other province. This longevity is attributed in part to the vivifying air and tranquil life of the island.



LOOKING OUT TO SEA
Beautiful drives skirt the Island's shores.

Original Settlers

Over 97 per cent of the whole population is Canadian born, being practically all descended from the original English, Scotch, Irish and French settlers. Those settlers formed separate communities and for a long time each maintained the traditions and customs of their race. These racial distinctions have now largely passed away, although the French in some localities retain, to a great degree, their national characteristics. The French in the province are practically all descended from a small number of families who escaped the general expulsion of the

Acadians from the island in 1758. A few of the proprietors who had been given large grants of land, after the cession of the country to the British, endeavoured to colonize their holdings, one of the most noted in this respect being Captain John McDonald who settled about 300 of his countrymen in the vicinity of Tracadie in 1772. The first successful colonization on a large scale was, however, made in 1803 by the Earl of Selkirk, who sent over 800 Highlanders. These settled in what is known by the general name of the Belfast district. They were followed for half a century by a considerable immigration of Scotch, English and Irish settlers. In 1784 several hundred United Empire Loyalists, mainly from New York and New Jersey, founded homes upon the island. Of the present inhabitants the Scotch or their descendants are the most numerous, forming 37·7 per cent of the population. The English, Irish and French form 26·3, 21·1 and 13·5 per cent, respectively.

Indians

The Indians of Prince Edward Island belong to the Micmac tribe, a branch of the great Algonquin race. They number 292 and are located on two reserves, one at Lennox island in Malpeque bay and the other at Morell in Kings county. The acreage of the reserves is 1,527, of which 401 is under cultivation. But few of the Indians are farmers, their principal occupations being basket work and the smaller wood industries and fishing.

Religion

The larger bodies of the different Christian denominations are well represented, and churches, usually prettily situated, are numerous. The Roman Catholics are the largest religious body, numbering 39,312 in 1921, Presbyterians come next with 25,945, followed by Methodists, Baptists and Anglicans with 11,408, 5,316 and 5,057, respectively.

Government

In the Parliament of Canada the province of Prince Edward Island is represented by four members of the House of Commons and by four senators. The Dominion Government deals with matters that affect the whole of Canada.

The Provincial Government controls matters of provincial interest only and is vested in:

- (a) A Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Dominion Government.
- (b) An Executive Council of nine members, with or without portfolio, named by the Provincial Premier. They have seats in the Legislative Assembly and are responsible to it.
- (c) The Legislative Assembly of thirty members—fifteen councillors and fifteen assembly men—elected by the fifteen provincial electoral districts into which the island is divided. The councillors are elected by voters owning property to the value of \$325, while assembly men are elected practically by adult suffrage. In the Legislature they sit side by side and have exactly the same powers.

Men and women both exercise the franchise.

Municipal Government

Outside the city of Charlottetown and the incorporated towns, Prince Edward Island has not adopted the municipal system of government and the Legislature deals directly with matters that in the other provinces of Canada would come under the control of the rural municipalities.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHARLOTTETOWN

The Provincial Capital is a beautiful residential city of 12,000 population

Finance

Prince Edward Island, like the other provinces, receives an annual subsidy from the Dominion Government. This, which amounted in 1929 to \$497,181.88, forms the largest item of provincial revenue. The other sources of revenue are the direct local taxes and fees applied by the Provincial Government, the chief being the land tax. The total ordinary revenue for the year ending December 31, 1929 was \$823,002.25. The ordinary expenditures for the same period amounted to \$836,436.71. Of this about one-third was applied in the interests of education.

Taxation

Taxation is very moderate. The main sources of the tax revenue of the Provincial Government are: (a) real estate tax, (b) personal property tax and (c) income tax.

The real estate tax is levied on land, buildings and improvements outside of incorporated cities and towns and is at the rate of one-half of one per cent of the assessed value. Churches, schools, public libraries, charitable institutions and co-operative dairy factories are exempt from this tax.

The personal property tax is also at the rate of one-half of one per cent and is levied on the assessed value of property other than real estate. Exemptions from this tax are numerous and include household effects, motor vehicles, produce of the land, fishermen's outfits, bank deposits, mortgages and others.

The income tax is levied on incomes over \$500 and is on a graduated scale ranging from one per cent on taxable income up to \$500, to ten per cent on taxable income over \$20,000.

Special taxes, usually at a fixed rate, are levied on certain corporations and companies, and amusement and succession taxes are also collected.

Education

Under the British North America Act, 1867, uniting the provinces of Canada, the right to legislate on matters pertaining to education was reserved to the Provincial Legislatures.

Free Schools

Prince Edward Island's present educational system, with its many excellent features, is based on the Public School Act, 1877. It provides a free school system to the end of grade 10 or two years of high school work. The unit in the rural sections is the school district where the school houses are rarely more than three miles apart and usually but one teacher for each. The governing body of the district is composed of three trustees elected by the rate-payers, and they levy the school tax. The salaries of the teachers are paid by the Government but they are usually supplemented by local assessment.

Undenominational

The school law declares that all schools conducted under its provisions must be non-sectarian, and no dogmatic religious teaching is allowed. There is, however, provision for instruction in moral and patriotic duties and the inculcating by precept and example of the principles and practices of Christian morality.

In 1929 there were 472 schools in operation with an enrollment of 17,180 pupils, nearly 20 per cent of the population.

Colleges

The Prince of Wales College and Provincial Normal School at Charlottetown, founded in 1860, is at the head of the educational system of the province. It is an excellent institution, famed for the thoroughness of its work. It serves a two-fold purpose, giving to the young men and women of the province the advantages of an advanced education beyond the grades of the public schools, and training the public school teachers for their work. The course is three years and graduates are admitted to the second year and in some cases to the third year at a number of the Canadian universities.

On a fine situation a short distance outside of Charlottetown is St. Dunstan's University, a Roman Catholic institution. About two hundred students from the island and from abroad receive instruction here and are sent out well equipped to carry on. This institution has recently passed the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding.

Communications

How the Island is Reached

The customary way to reach Prince Edward Island is by way of Sackville, New Brunswick, a point on the main line of the Canadian National railways. From here a railway, 35 miles in length, runs to Cape Tormentine on Northumberland strait. Transportation between this point and Port Borden, on the island, is by a splendidly equipped government ferry operating across the strait and carrying railway freight cars, baggage, mail and express cars, auto-



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CAR FERRY

Well equipped boats maintain service to mainland

mobiles and passengers. This furnishes a service twice daily, except Sunday, throughout the year except only on an occasional day in mid-winter when ice or weather conditions may not permit. This car ferry service links the island railway with the mainland lines and direct connections are made with trains from Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Boston and New York. Pullman sleepers are now carried through to Charlottetown during the summer months. The trip across the strait is made in about 45 minutes.

A second and more powerful car ferry steamer, which is being provided to supplement the present service, is expected to be ready in 1931. A feature of the new car ferry is a separate deck for automobiles which will be run under their own power directly on the steamer instead of being loaded on flat cars and conveyed in this manner across the strait.

Other Routes

There is a good service by smaller steamers, operated independently, between other points on the island and the mainland. A well appointed steamer equipped to carry automobiles makes daily trips, Sunday excepted, between Pictou, Nova Scotia, and Charlottetown. This route offers a sea trip of fifty miles and takes four hours.

There is a semi-weekly service from Pictou to the Magdalen islands by means of a fine steamer which makes Souris, Prince Edward Island, a point of call. There is also a regular service from Montreal to Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, while the coastal navigation is looked after by smaller craft.

With the exception of the car ferry all other steamer or sailing traffic is in operation only during the season open for navigation in the Gulf—that is for seven or eight months. The car ferry, designed as a powerful ice-breaker, operates throughout the year.

Railways

About four-fifths of the province is within five miles of a railway. The total length of the railway lines is about 280 miles and the stations are seldom more than three miles apart and frequently less than two miles. When first laid down the gauge of track adapted to the needs of traffic was fixed at 3 feet 6 inches, but latterly to meet the requirements of improved communication and interchange of cars through the inauguration of the car ferry service with the mainland, the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches was adopted. All lines have been brought up to standard requirements with the exception of the southern branch from Charlottetown to Murray Harbour where the narrow gauge is still in existence, but preparation for the conversion of this part of the line to standard gauge is now being made. The railway is owned by the Canadian Government and operated as part of the Canadian National Railways system.

Roads

With the exception of Charlottetown and Summerside there are no large centres of population, consequently there are no main market roads, all carrying much the same amount of traffic. With numerous stations on the railway running through the interior and shipping ports all around the coast—which together do most of the heavy freight carriage—the traffic is well distributed on all the roads. There are about 3,650 miles of roads in the province. They



COOL SHADED ROADS

The highways are in good condition and there is no traffic problem

are principally improved earth and are generally kept in good condition. When the traffic tends to concentrate, such as approaches to towns, the surfaces are either macadam or gravel.

During the past ten years the roads have been greatly improved and the work of maintenance has been taken over by the Provincial Department of Public Works, the system of statute labour having been abolished in 1928. A policy of road gravelling has been inaugurated with a view to extending surfaced roads beyond the approaches to the towns and improving sections where most required. Material for this purpose is being imported, as gravel is scarce and there are no hard stone quarries on the island.

Efforts are also being made to use the several deposits of conglomerates which are found in some of the high sections of the island and which constitute practically the entire road material resources of the province. Deposits of beach gravel are found at a number of points, principally in the vicinity of North Point, but are small and can be looked to only for roads in their immediate neighbourhood.

Reinforced concrete bridges and culverts are generally replacing the wooden structures previously in use, and the filling and raising of the level through lowlands makes a roadway which offers to the motorist a means of enjoyable and easy travel to every part of the province.

Ports and Harbours

Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown are the three principal ports that are able to provide harbour and anchorage for large ocean steamships. Souris, Crapaud, Montague, Murray Harbour and Cardigan all have good harbours, doing a coastal trade and having a depth of from 9 to 15 feet at low water. There are several other smaller harbours around the island with depths varying from 5 to 12 feet, which do a considerable trade in fishing, carrying and supplies.

Telegraph and Telephones

Telegraph communication with the mainland is by two submarine cables laid down between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, one a single core cable owned and operated by the Canadian National Telegraphs and the other a four core cable owned by the Dominion Government and used jointly for telegraph and telephone purposes. There is also a two core cable between Wood Island, Prince Edward Island, and Caribou, Nova Scotia, owned by the Dominion Government and used exclusively for telephone purposes. The telegraph lines, about 274 miles in length, follow the lines of railway, and except at Charlottetown and Summerside the telegraph offices are at railway stations, where commercial messages are handled the usual way. An extensive internal telephone system covers practically the whole of the province.

Rural Mail

Prince Edward Island is well served with means of postal communication. There are 175 rural mail routes with a total mileage of approximately 3,000 miles. Every section of the province is covered by a daily mail service.

The population being very evenly distributed over the total area, practically every part of the province must be supplied with both communication and access. In fact Prince Edward Island has more miles of railway, telegraph and telephone lines, more rural mail delivery routes and more shipping ports per square mile than any other province in Canada.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

Agriculture

The farmers of Prince Edward Island have well heeded the old adage: "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." Agriculture here finds its expression in diversified or mixed farming and the province takes a leading place in the variety and excellence of its products. Dairy products, beef, wool, lambs, bacon hogs, poultry products, foxes, seed potatoes, seed grain and fruits are among the island's major sources of income.

The various names by which the island is known attest to the place given to agriculture: "The Million-Acre Farm," owing to the large proportion of arable land; "The Garden of the Gulf," from its great productivity; and "The Denmark of Canada," from the prominence given to dairying.

Over 87 per cent of the area is under occupied farms, and farming affords a direct livelihood for three-fourths of



FARMING SCENE

Diversified farming is the rule. Grains, roots, cattle, hogs, and sheep are all raised.

the population and indirectly for a large percentage of the remainder. The average size of farm is 88.8 acres. Of the 13,701 occupied farms 94.3 per cent are occupied by the owner and only 2 per cent by a tenant, the remaining 3.7 per cent being occupied by a manager or by part owner and part tenant.

The estimated value of lands, buildings, implements, live stock, poultry and animals on fur farms in 1929 was nearly \$95,000,000. The value of the agricultural products in the same year was \$26,723,000, of which field crops made up about 63 per cent, dairy products 14 per cent, poultry products 6 per cent and fur farming nearly 6 per cent.

Soil

There are several varieties of soil on the island corresponding to the rock formations whose disintegration has produced them. They are generally fine red sandy loams, easily cultivated, with here and there somewhat richer clay areas. Though below the best soils of some of the other provinces in plant-food content, as measured by chemical analysis, yet the proportion that is more or less immediately available is relatively high, giving a soil that responds quickly to good treatment.

Farming Methods

In former years large shipments of hay, oats and potatoes were made every year from the province. Latterly a better practice has prevailed and farmers are now advancing along the line of intensified farming in order to conserve the fertility of the soil instead of shipping it away in the form of raw products. Special stress is laid upon dairying, poultry, hog-raising and potato-growing.

Farms for Sale

In a province so thickly settled and so well situated it is evident that there is no free grant land to be had. It is not difficult, however, to buy an improved farm with dwelling and outbuildings. Some of these farms are for sale owing to the death of the owners; in other cases those offering farms for sale have grown too old to carry on farming or they wish to retire. The lure of the West and the opportunities in the industrial centres of Canada, and particularly in the New England States, have attracted many of the young people of the province away from the

old homesteads. In consequence the farmer with some capital will find on the island splendid opportunities to buy a good farm in a comparatively old and well settled country with its social comforts and community facilities.

Prices of Farm Land

Occupied farms, including improved lands, houses and farm buildings, had an average estimated value in 1929 for Prince Edward Island of \$43 per acre. More detailed advice in this connection can be obtained by writing the Minister of Agriculture at Charlottetown.



TYPICAL FARM BUILDINGS

The pioneer work on Prince Edward Island's farm areas has all been done

Farm Labourers

The farm labourer who desires to become in time a full-fledged settler will find good openings on the farms of Prince Edward Island, where he can become acquainted with the special conditions of the country and eventually purchase land of his own. The wages of farm labourers in 1929, including value of board, averaged \$534 per year for males and \$355 for females. During the summer season the average monthly wage, including value of board, was \$52 for men and \$32 for women.

Rural Organizations and Government Services

Farm problems of to-day increase in complexity. New conditions in regard to plants, crop rotation, destructive insects, labour, machinery, transportation and markets crowd in upon the farmer and he finds that to work out a solution of many of these problems alone is beyond his means and ability. The following indicate some of the services that assist him in meeting and solving conditions that have a direct bearing on successful farming.

Departments of Agriculture

In a province where agriculture is by far the leading industry, it follows that the department of the government devoted to its interests should hold a relatively important place. The Provincial Department of Agriculture, headed by a Minister of Agriculture, fosters and aids the improvement of farming methods and the breeding of live stock, and conveys to the man on the farm by various means the facts essential to the successful prosecution of his calling. The officers of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are also very active in furthering the interests of farming and in promoting the grading and marketing of farm products.

Experimental and Illustration Stations

The Dominion Experimental Station was organized at Charlottetown in 1909, and operates about 333 acres of land within two miles of the city. Experiments are conducted with a view to finding those methods and crops that will best meet local conditions. It is the Island farmer's headquarters for investigational and research work with forage and cereal crops, potatoes and other vegetables, live stock and poultry, soils and fertilizers, the control of pests and weeds, etc., and for information concerning the many subdivisions into which the problems connected with these divide themselves.

The Division of Botany maintains a plant pathological laboratory and staff at the station equipped to investigate plant diseases and inspect the very large area of certified seed potatoes grown in the province.

There are twelve illustration stations in operation throughout the province under the direction of the Superintendent of the Experimental Station in co-operation with the Division of Illustration Stations who maintain a

Supervisor in charge of this demonstrational work. The results of the experiments and research work by the Experimental Farms Branch are made available through demonstration fields and plots, field days and lectures to the farmers in each of the twelve districts where these illustration stations are located. They act as channels for the introduction of better seed and better farm practices. They encourage the improvement of live stock and poultry and seek to make the farm homes more attractive.

Co-operative Associations

The farmers themselves, under government auspices, have many Co-operative Associations for the promotion of better farm plants and animals and the selling of their products. The Farmers' Institutes, about thirty in number, have always been a valuable means of fostering the industry through co-operative methods of buying and selling and the distribution of agricultural information.

Short agricultural courses, held first at central points and afterwards followed by similar courses at local points through the province, have been of practical value and have encouraged the beginning of local co-operative activities.

School and Central Fairs

Fairs, as a part of the agricultural training in the rural schools, are now a yearly event, eagerly looked forward to by the great number of pupils taking part as exhibitors. A number of adjoining school districts hold an exhibition at a central point, at which the students compete in roots and grains, live stock, garden vegetables and flowers, manual training, sewing, cooking and other phases of domestic science.

A central exhibition of live stock, farm, garden and dairy produce, which is open to all Canada, is held at Charlottetown with county or local exhibitions at a number of other points, namely, Souris, Georgetown, Summerside, Egmont Bay and Alberton. Each exhibition receives an annual government grant.

Women's Institutes

Originally established for the giving of instruction relating to domestic economics in its various branches, the Institutes have developed into a valuable medium for rural organization and social upbuilding and the moulding of the

community spirit in a favourable direction. Much valuable service has been accomplished in the improvement of school buildings and school grounds, the establishment of local community halls and libraries and other matters of community interest.

A recent development of the activities of the Women's Institutes has been the promotion of handicraft work and the forming of an Exchange where interesting and useful



AN ISLAND VILLAGE

Comfortable homesteads and small villages dot the province.

handicraft articles are offered for sale. The organization and supervision of the Women's Institutes is under the direction of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. There are now 200 branches with approximately 4,000 members.

Field Crops

The chief crops produced are potatoes, hay, oats, turnips, with smaller proportions of wheat and barley. Grain is sown during May. The latter part of July and the first of August is the hay making season. Grain is harvested in September and the potato crop during the first part of October. The field crops of Prince Edward Island in 1929 were estimated to be worth \$16,940,000.

Wheat

Only spring wheat is grown in the province, and it is raised for home use and not for export.

Oats

The oat is the grain most extensively raised and when carefully grown is of superior quality. Exports of oats, while not so large as in former years, are mainly shipped to Newfoundland and to the lumber centres of the mainland provinces. The island is noted for its seed oats.

Barley

A variety of barley, Charlottetown 80, has been produced at the Charlottetown Experimental Farm, which drops most of its awns before it is ready for harvesting. It possesses superior yielding qualities and has replaced almost all other barleys on the island and is now grown in other provinces as well.

Ensilage

Corn as a general ensilage crop is an uncertainty for the greater part of the Maritime provinces, but the growing of oats, peas and vetches in combination is receiving attention as a substitute and is gradually gaining recognition.

Potatoes

Potatoes are the chief cash crop of the island. The potato industry in this province has developed wonderfully in recent years and the interest taken in the subject is remarkable. The soil and climate are eminently adapted for the culture of this valuable plant and potato growing fits in well with the rotation of crops. The superior quality of the island potatoes, both for table use and seed purposes, has created for them a high reputation. The standard of grading is very high and practically all table stock potatoes marketed are "Canada A" grade.

Seed Potatoes

Much attention has been given to the production of certified seed potatoes, which means potatoes grown under rigid field inspection and the tubers carefully graded that the purchaser may have potatoes that will reproduce with the least possible loss from constitutional diseases in the growing plant and tubers that will cut without loss from bruises, scar or rot. Certified seed potatoes sell in the

southern United States and other markets at relatively high prices. With the adoption of improved varieties, with graded selection and propagation, with protection against blights and insects by spraying, and with a good system of government inspection and certification, the island's splendid seed potatoes have already established great possibilities of an extensive market for themselves, particularly in warm countries where, on account of clim-



A POTATO FIELD

The Island is famous for its root crops; it leads the whole Dominion in the production of certified seed potatoes

atic conditions, it is necessary to change the seed every two years or oftener. Seed stock is already commanding a large share of the potato crop that leaves the province and the market for this island product is steadily expanding.

The education necessary for growing certified seed has spread until now there is scarcely any farmer who is not directly interested in better seed, better cultivation, efficient spraying, increased production, sound potatoes and wider and more profitable markets. The attainment of these excellent results has been largely due to activities carried on under the auspices of the Prince Edward Island

Potato Growers' Association. This Association has been the means of reducing the cost of production by buying and distributing fertilizers, poison and spray materials. It also affords marketing facilities for the crop. The varieties grown are improved strains of Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain. In 1929 the province produced 18,257 acres of certified seed potatoes, or three times that of the rest of Canada combined.

Turnips

Large quantities are grown for winter feed. They are also a valuable cash crop and are being exported in increasing quantities to United States markets, where they are in keen demand on account of their excellent quality, being very juicy and of good flavour. The nature of the soil lends itself particularly to the growing of turnips, which can be successfully planted at any time from the middle of May to the first of July, and can be more rapidly bred and cultivated than any similar root crop. The turnip crop provides an excellent winter ration for cattle, and for this reason and because it is easily harvested and not easily damaged by frost, it is annually becoming more popular in the rotation of mixed farming.

Tobacco

Tobacco has been successfully grown by a number of producers. The growing of this crop is still in the experimental stage. The length of the frost-free period will probably determine the localities where the crop can be successfully grown.

Seed Production

As already indicated, Prince Edward Island has a marked reputation for the production of high quality seed, especially Banner seed oats and certified seed potatoes. A keen interest is also taken in clover and hayseed production, and island grown clover and timothy seed is becoming increasingly popular. Many districts are working towards community seed centres.

A seed industry in which the island is also specializing is the browntop or bent grass seed. This plant is a fine grass which grows naturally in the province on land that is left out of cultivation and is locally known as natural grass or "fly-away." The seed, which is in keen demand, com-

mands a high price for golf courses, tennis courts and fine lawns. As it is harvested off lands that would otherwise be waste, the only outlay is the labour involved in harvesting, threshing and cleaning the seed. The Seed Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture is fostering the bent grass seed industry and is assisting its development through its inspectional and marketing services. The Prince Edward Island Grass Seed Growers' Association has been formed to look after what promises to be an important industry, and with the assistance of the Provincial Department of Agriculture a central cleaning plant has been established for the purpose of properly cleaning and grading the seed.

TABLE OF FIELD CROPS, 1929*

Crop	Acreage	Yield per acre	Total yield	Value
		bush.	bush.	\$
Spring wheat.....	27,057	16.7	452,000	719,000
Oats.....	170,105	32.5	5,524,000	3,591,000
Barley.....	5,870	24.7	145,000	148,000
Peas.....	211	20.0	4,200	8,400
Buckwheat.....	3,091	22.3	68,900	73,000
Mixed grains.....	28,045	32.3	906,000	680,000
		cwt.	cwt.	
Potatoes.....	42,500	89.9	3,820,000	6,074,000
Turnips, etc.....	11,116	284.4	3,161,000	1,296,000
		tons	tons	
Hay and clover.....	257,188	1.37	352,000	4,326,000
Fodder corn.....	580	10.86	6,300	25,000

* Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Live Stock

The climate of Prince Edward Island has the moisture needed to produce good grass lands, and the excellence of the pasture and the ease with which roots, hay and grains required for feeding purposes are grown, makes the province well adapted for stock raising. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs all thrive and it is becoming more and more evident that the live stock of the province is one of the main factors in the success of its agricultural development.

Horses

The breeding of horses has always been a prominent feature of the live stock industry of the island. In recent years, however, owing to conditions of depression which were more or less world wide, breeding operations have declined to a very great extent, and Western horses have had to be imported to take care of home requirements. At the present time a revival in the industry is being felt, and it is expected that it will not be very long before the



SOME ORIGINAL HORSE-POWER

The Islanders have always been proud of their draught and carriage horses

province will again become an exporting centre. Inauguration during 1929 of a government policy for the bonusing and grading of stallions which conform to a high standard will undoubtedly be of great assistance to the breeders of the province. Encouragement in other forms is also given to breeders especially in the draught breeds where the dearth of good horses has been principally felt. Numerous racing meets held in both winter and summer at various parts of the province provide enjoyment for lovers of horse flesh and stimulate the breeding of light harness horses.

Cattle

Cattle raising is principally concerned with the dairy breeds, but quite a number of farmers who are short of help pin their faith to beef cattle. The latter supply the local market and the prices secured are usually of a very satisfactory nature. A large number of the surplus cattle find a ready market in Newfoundland and to some extent in Cape Breton and the West Indies. Island dairy cattle are in keen demand and find a ready market abroad. High class breeding stock is eagerly sought after and is frequently purchased at high prices by leading breeders throughout Canada and the United States. Large numbers of grade dairy cattle are shipped to other parts of Canada and the United States, the great bulk finding a market in the Eastern States.

There is probably no place in the world that can boast of such health in its cattle population as Prince Edward Island. Every animal is tested for tuberculosis under the restricted area plan, and the splendid records of these tests have, to a very great extent, been responsible for the fine demand which now exists for the island dairy cows.

The cattle industry of the province is assisted by a number of promotional schemes, chief among which are the provincial bull loaning policy, the bonusing scheme through Farmers' Institutes for the purchase of improved live stock, and the establishment of a large number of heifer and calf clubs. These and other prominent schemes of a minor nature are vigorously promoted by the officials of the Department of Agriculture.

Dairying

Dairying has long held a prominent place with the agricultural industries in Prince Edward Island and dairy products are among its largest items of export. Dairying centres around the cheese and butter factories operating co-operatively, of which there are fifteen cheese factories, twenty-one creameries and five combined cheese and butter factories. There is also a butter and condensed milk products factory at Charlottetown. The larger part of the revenue of former years was from cheese, but now dairymen are inclined to patronize the butter factories in preference to cheese. All dairy products for export outside Canada must be graded and this has been largely instrumental in bringing dairy products to a high standing. The

gross value of the output of creameries and cheese factories in 1929 was, for butter \$745,755, and for cheese \$243,579. These figures do not include a large amount of butter which is manufactured on the farms.

The dairy industry in the province is capable of large expansion. Climatic conditions here are favourable to the production of high grade dairy products; nights are cool and extremes of temperature are rare, while all parts of the province are well watered and the soil produces abundantly those foods necessary for milk production.

Restricted Area

An advance step of the greatest importance to the live stock industry of Prince Edward Island was taken in 1925 with the adoption by the farmers of the province of the Restricted Area Plan for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. It had been recognized for some years that the island, on account of its size and geographical position, offered very favourable opportunities for the application of such a scheme. Under the provisions of the Federal Act governing the formation of Restricted Areas, two-thirds of the votes of the farmers in the proposed area



A HEALTHY DAIRY HERD

The Province has the unique distinction of being a wholly Restricted or Disease Free Area. Every cow has been examined and a declaration of bovine health established

must be favourable to the plan. During the spring of 1925 organized efforts secured an almost unanimous vote of the farmers of the province in its favour, and action was at once taken to put the plan into effect. Veterinary inspectors systematically covered the province and completed the testing of the herds with promptitude. Cattle that reacted to the test were condemned and slaughtered. A particularly satisfactory feature of the test and one that showed the comparative freedom of island cattle from disease, was the fact that only slightly over one-half of one per cent were found to be infected. In the second general test held during the summer of 1929 only the small percentage of one-fifth of one per cent was found.

With such a splendid record and with the whole province now in the position of being wholly free of bovine tuberculosis, the purity of Prince Edward Island's milk, butter and cheese is further enhanced and the breeders of the province occupy a unique and enviable position in the market with their surplus live cattle, breeding stock, meat and dairy products.

Swine

The production of high class bacon hogs has always been an interesting and profitable feature of the farming industry. Only one breed of hogs is produced in Prince Edward Island, the Yorkshire, which conforms very closely to market requirements. Breeding stock has been distributed from here to the various parts of Canada and some sections of the United States. From the standpoint of quality, ruggedness of constitution and feeding quality, the island Yorkshire cannot be excelled. A wide awake Swine Growers' Association keeps in touch with the requirements of the breeders, and under its auspices a Swine Show and Sale is conducted in the autumn of each year. These sales are proving assets in the distribution of high class breeding stock. The Federal and Provincial Live Stock Branches co-operate with the breeders in keeping interest at all times at a high pitch. The province is now covered with Shipping Clubs that sell through their Marketing Board operating at Moncton, and which handles the products of all clubs throughout the Maritime Provinces. The very highest price is secured through this service by island breeders, who are paid according to grade for their surplus hogs.



A HERD OF YORKSHIRES

The raising of the bacon type of hog is an important branch of farming.

Sheep and Wool

Owing to the absence of any appreciable extent of waste or rough land, the system of sheep raising must of necessity be adapted to mixed farming methods and it holds an important place in many districts. The superior quality of the high-class lamb and mutton for which the province is noted, has been the means of sustaining the patronage of reliable markets. The popularity of "Island Lamb" is undoubtedly due in a large measure to the excellent pasturage which gives the lambs a splendid start and keeps them thriving from birth to market. Co-operative marketing of both lamb and mutton, through Farmers' Shipping Clubs, has marked an advance in the industry of late years, and the shipping of live lambs to the markets of Boston and Montreal is developing into a large trade.

Co-operative marketing by grade through the Canadian Wool Growers' Association, has resulted not only in an improvement in the quality of the wool, but also in the care of preparing it for market so as to obtain the highest

value. The grading station is located at Charlottetown, but the Association pays the freight, thus equalizing the price to all districts.

A system of sheep insurance whereby the provincial Department of Agriculture undertakes to pay for the loss of all sheep killed by dogs or foxes tends to encourage sheep raising in the province.



"ISLAND LAMB" AT PASTURE

The shipping of live lambs to Boston and Montreal markets has developed into a very profitable trade

Poultry and Eggs

The rapid development of this industry in recent years has been stimulated by the excellent system of grading and marketing as conducted by the Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association. This Association, organized in 1914, with the assistance of officers of the Poultry Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, is a demonstration of co-operation of the highest standing. Prior to its foundation, eggs were handled in haphazard and indifferent manner from producer to consumer and farmers generally paid little or no attention to egg production. The result was reflected in a poor demand and low prices for eggs from Prince Edward Island. By setting and maintaining a high standard of quality and by

placing the eggs on the market in the shortest space of time the Association has contributed to building up a splendid reputation for island eggs, and they are now sought after in market where before they were looked upon with disfavour.

The system centres in the local Egg Circles, which collect the eggs from their members and ship them to the central organization at Charlottetown, where they are



GEESE COLLECTED FOR SHIPMENT

The poultry industry has been highly developed, largely through the co-operative marketing organizations

candled and graded. By a simple device the eggs of each member are easily identified, and are paid for according to grade. This creates an incentive for producers to care more for their flocks and the marketing of their eggs in an endeavour to have their eggs grade "extra" and receive the enhanced price. The policy is to market strictly fresh eggs and no eggs over a week old are handled at the candling station. The Co-operative Association now consists of sixty-three Egg Circles with an average membership of sixty. It owns its central candling station and manufactures its own egg cases, fillers and flats. It also operates a hatchery, which is having a quite noticeable influence on the improvement in the quality of the island poultry. Forty-five thousand baby chicks were distributed from this hatchery in 1929. The Kensington Baby Chick

Hatchery at Kensington distributed 40,000 baby chicks. Hatchery men state the field for their product has only been touched and that in the next few years the industry will show expansion. In addition to the Co-operative Association there are a number of firms that specialize in grading and packing eggs.

Egg laying contests have also proved an excellent medium of arousing interest in the keeping of better poultry. This work was commenced at the Charlottetown Experimental Farm in 1918 and has since been extended until a poultry contest is being conducted in every province of the Dominion. The heavier birds do well in this province and are represented by Barred Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. The Single Comb White Leghorns also do well and on several occasions have won out over all breeds in the Egg Laying Contest. The climate also contributes to the high reputation of island eggs—the cool nights being conducive to good keeping qualities. The estimated value of egg production in 1929 was \$1,111,779. The principal markets are Montreal, Boston, and the United Kingdom.

Turkeys, geese and fowl for export bring good prices, and farmers are being encouraged to pay more attention to poultry meat for table use. Demonstrations covering crate-fattening and proper methods of killing and plucking are given, and poultrymen are just realizing what can be done along this line. Live poultry, principally fowls, find a good market in Boston, while dressed poultry, including turkeys, are chiefly marketed in Montreal, Newfoundland, Halifax, Sydney and St. John.

The development of the poultry industry in Prince Edward Island has been on a conservative and safe basis, few if any of the farmers having gone into the business on a commercial scale. There appear to be opportunities for great development which will no doubt take place as farmers realize the advantage of a steady income from poultry and poultry products. Poultry raising is a business in which it is easy to get a start, very little capital being necessary, and with the assistance given by both the Federal and Provincial governments along educational lines, it offers attractions not only as a specialized line of farming but as a side line which is capable of considerable expansion particularly on dairy farms where such by-products as skim milk, etc., can be fed to advantage.

Fruits and Vegetables

Importation of apples to an area so well adapted for fruit growing would indicate that there is room for development and that the industry is not receiving the attention its importance demands. Excellent apples are produced and many varieties, such as Duchess, Red Astrachan, Crimson Beauty, Wealthy, Scarlet Pippin, Melba, McIntosh Red, King, Alexander and Ribston succeed well. Ripening is retarded by the cool summer, but the keeping quality of the fruit is improved on that account. Nearly every farmer has a few trees but few have considered fruit growing seriously as a revenue-producing branch of agriculture, and in most localities it is difficult to get a sufficient amount of one variety and grade to make up quantity shipments. While apples for export would have to meet competition from areas such as the Annapolis valley, with natural advantages and large plantings, the local demand should be amply supplied by the island fruit. Uniform grading and packing are, however, needed in order to meet competition from other apple growing centres. Plums and cherries yield well under proper care, but there has been a decided falling off in the last decade in the number of trees. In 1921 there were only 2,573 acres in orchards and 100 acres in small fruits.

Small Fruits

It is, however, in the growing of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, gooseberries and blueberries, that the prospect of success is especially favourable. These all grow wild and are excellent for eating and preserving, and most, if not all of them, can be grown by regular cultivation. The development of the small fruit and vegetable industry would not only be a positive source of revenue to the farmer, but it would also mean the establishment of canneries to take care of surplus which cannot be marketed fresh and would thus have a natural tendency to provide additional employment.

The island strawberry is excellent in quality and the success of several men who have given careful attention to strawberry growing shows that there are large possibilities in this line of farming. The island berries generally ripen somewhat later than upon the mainland, thus eliminating competition, as they can be shipped to the large centres when other berries are out of the market.

Low-bush blueberries are native to the province and are found on low lying soils and on dry, poor land, usually in partially wooded areas. The plant thrives in soil so acid as to be considered worthless for ordinary agricultural purposes. The special type of acid soil is that which consists of an equal mixture of sand and peat with good drainage and surface aeration. The production of the wild crop can be increased by systematic burning under proper supervision. The high-bush or swamp blueberry is preferable as a cultivated crop. It lends itself more readily to cultivation, yields bigger and more luscious berries, involves less work in picking, commands higher prices and generally is a more desirable species for commercial culture. It grows best in soils naturally or artificially supplied with permanent but moderate soil moisture. The large cities of the United States offer an unfailing market for this fruit. A factory at Mount Stewart puts up large quantities of blueberries in pie stock which is shipped to Boston.

While Prince Edward Island has a comparatively small acreage of waste land, there are stretches of bog and marsh-land that might be successfully utilized in the cultivation of the cranberry. At present considerable quantities are grown and consumed locally, but as the Dominion imports from the United States about 20,000 barrels a year, valued at over \$200,000, the planting of cranberry bogs on otherwise useless land might well be made a profitable industry. Most of the cranberries produced in the United States are grown in southeastern Massachusetts and New Jersey, where their cultivation has enabled the people to utilize the peat bogs and land otherwise waste and where the industry has become important enough to take a leading place in the agriculture of that section. The demand for this fruit is always great, reaching the peak in November and December in connection with the Thanksgiving and Christmas festivities. Cranberries require an acid peat soil and they can be cultivated best under conditions similar to those under which they grow in the wild state. An important advantage is found where conditions are such that the bog can be flooded either by gravitation or otherwise at any time during the season.

Vegetables

The growing of peas, beans, tomatoes, etc., for canning purposes, should find an important place in this province where thousands of dollars worth of these vegetables are

imported every year. Experiments and investigations in recent years have determined the better sorts of fruits and vegetables suited to the province and have assured the success of a very largely increased number of farm home gardens.

Fur-farming

This subject might appropriately be called "Silver Fox Farming." The rearing of wild fur-bearing animals in captivity for their pelts has been carried on for a number of years in Canada, but while other animals have been tried and in certain cases can be raised with some degree of profit, the silver black fox is not only easily reared but gives much greater return, and to-day it forms about 95 per cent of the value of domesticated fur-bearers in Canada.

The name of Prince Edward Island is indelibly associated with the pioneer efforts to domesticate the fox, and with those epoch-making experiments which were successful in raising true to type that superior species known as the silver fox there was laid the basis of a great Canadian industry. Though fur-farming has extended into every province of the Dominion, Prince Edward Island still holds first rank in the industry and its breeding stock forms the nucleus of the vast majority of Canadian fur ranches and has also gone abroad to establish ranches in the United States and other foreign countries, including Scotland, France, Norway and Japan.

Historical Sketch

A short description of this development may be interesting. Two men, Charles Dalton and Robert T. Oulton, are credited with being the first successful pioneers in raising silver foxes in captivity and placing the industry on a commercial basis. Dalton began his experiments at Tignish about 1887. When it became known that the lustrous and rare pelts from the ranch of these two men brought exceedingly high prices at the London Fur Sales much interest was aroused and others were desirous of engaging in the business, and by 1909 a number of farmers in the vicinity of Alberton were engaged in fox farming.

Up to this time silver fox breeding in Prince Edward Island was practically a monopoly enjoyed by a few breeders, the profits being such that they were reluctant to enlarge the field of competition by the sale of breeding

stock to others. The insistent demand of the public to engage in the business could not, however, long be denied, and the year 1912 saw a general increase in the number engaged in the industry. At this period the promoter made his appearance, speculation ran riot and prices of breeding stock rose to an unprecedented degree, as high as \$35,000 being paid for a pair of breeders.



SECTION OF DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FOX FARM AT SUMMERSIDE
Silver fox farming makes an important contribution
to the Island's agricultural production.

The outbreak of the war brought a decline in prices and in the demand for pelts, and the result was the failure of a number of companies engaged in the industry, due in most part to unsound financing. The reverses of this period resulted in measures of reconstruction, and the industry, re-established on a sounder basis by reason of a truer appraisalment of commercial values, survived the war and financial depression and is again asserting its importance by steady and substantial development.

FOX FARMS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND*

Year	Number of farms	Number of foxes on farms at end of year	Value of foxes
			\$
1913.....	277	3,130	.....
1920.....	309	9,759	3,089,970
1921.....	375	11,486	3,397,470
1922.....	434	13,470	2,882,015
1923.....	448	13,371	2,689,172
1924.....	458	13,973	3,149,975
1925.....	570	16,367	3,288,760
1926.....	575	16,927	3,301,225
1927.....	720	18,566	3,507,085
1928.....	711	20,328	3,663,224

* "Fur Farms of Canada." Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Fur farming which for many years was mainly confined to the raising of foxes has developed in recent years to include other of the smaller fur-bearing animals, especially mink.

Markets

The principal market for silver fox furs up to the outbreak of the war had been in Europe, but after hostilities began the silver fox breeder sought a market in the United States, where sales hitherto had been comparatively small. Despite the recent heavy duty levied by the United States on imports of silver foxes and their pelts, there is still an increasing demand in that country for Canadian silver fox stock.

Ranch-bred silver fox furs are now an important item at the fur sales held at Montreal and other Canadian fur centres, and in European markets. Large sales of live foxes for foundation stock are made to the New England States and to central and western United States and Canada, which, coupled with shipments to England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, Switzerland, and other countries, indicates the wide distribution of Prince Edward Island pure-bred stock. During 1929, 5,289 live foxes were exported from the province, made up of 2,731 to other provinces of the Dominion, 379 to the United States and 2,179 to Europe, principally to Germany, Sweden and Norway.

Ranch and Equipment

The equipment of a fox farm may vary from a few improvised pens in the corner of a barnyard to a specially constructed enclosure, covering three or four acres and housing several hundred foxes. The average ranch consists of a number of pens with high walls of wire, sunk or underslung several feet in the ground to prevent the foxes from burrowing to freedom, and with an overhang wire



A CHAMPION PRIZE WINNER

Prince Edward Island leads in the Silver Fox Farming industry and its foundation stock is in demand from practically all over the world

shelf at the top to prevent them from climbing over. In each pen is a den for the housing of the animals in severe weather and the protection of the mother and her young. The whole is placed within a large enclosure known as the guard fence.

Generally speaking foxes will eat anything the ordinary dog will eat. They relish milk, meats and cereals. Special fox biscuits are now being manufactured.

Government Services and Breeders' Associations

The Dominion Department of Agriculture maintains at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, a fully equipped and thoroughly modern Experimental Fox Station. The

officials in charge are constantly disseminating valuable information to fox ranchers as a result of their endeavours in the way of scientific research, investigation and practical ranching experiments. Through the joint action of the Federal and Provincial Governments and the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association steps have been taken to enlarge the premises and increase the scope of the work of this Station. Eventually the work surrounding the raising of mink and other fur-bearing animals will be included.

At Summerside also, the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association has its headquarters. To meet nation wide demand and to insure the registration of authentic pedigrees, this association was organized in 1920, under a Dominion charter. A system of registration was adopted similar to those in use by other live stock associations in Canada. A certificate of registration issued by the Canadian National Live Stock Records is supplied for each fox that is fully registered. Herd books are prepared and published annually. A feature of the work of the association is a system of co-operative marketing of pelts for the benefit of members of the association.

Exhibitions

For several years a silver fox exhibition has been a feature of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, held at Toronto. Perpetual challenge trophies have been competed for since 1920. Competition is keen and the awards are internationally recognized. The great majority of the prizes have been consistently won by Prince Edward Island foxes. At other exhibitions held in Canada and the United States they have been similarly successful.

The Future

The permanence of this industry is well assured. Both soil and climatic conditions in Prince Edward Island are peculiarly adapted for the production of fine furs. The industry is now on a sound commercial footing and is fast becoming a branch of mixed farming, many farmers adding a few pairs of foxes to their present farming stock and thus making a new earning department. Success depends largely on procuring proven breeding stock of high quality and proper type from a fur-trade point of view at a price as near to a pelt basis as possible, and on skilful care and feeding.

Fisheries*

Surrounded by the gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland strait, Prince Edward Island is in a favourable strategic position for the development of a fishing industry of first-rate importance as it is situated in waters where most of the many varieties of fish which inhabit Atlantic fishing grounds of Canada are to be found in abundance. Every part of the island is within relatively easy distance of prolific fishing areas and while the fishing industry of the province has hitherto been much less important than agriculture, it is now receiving increasing attention and expansion of operations is in prospect.

In the 70's and 80's of the last century the mackerel fishery was the one chiefly carried on by Prince Edward Island fishermen. Owing to a combination of circumstances, however, the lobster fishery gradually supplanted the mackerel fishery in place of first importance, though approximately a million pounds of mackerel are still landed every year. In recent years (1926-1929) the annual marketed value of the island's fisheries production has averaged \$1,300,000, in round figures, and the lobster fishery has accounted for over sixty per cent of the yearly total. As a result of steps taken by the Fisheries Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, to instruct the fishermen of the province in improved methods of preparing cod-fish for the market, greater attention is now being given to the development of the cod fishery. Action by the Fisheries Branch is also in progress toward restoring the oyster fishery, which fell away a few years ago when an epidemic destroyed the supply of oysters on important beds, and to enlarge the scallop production by locating new scallop beds.

The fisheries in the tidal waters of Prince Edward Island are under the control of the Dominion Government. Inspection and patrol services, fish hatcheries, and other aids to the fishing industry are maintained and administered by the Federal Fisheries Branch. All fishing regulations, whether applicable in tidal water fisheries or otherwise, are made by the Dominion. A hatchery is operated at Kelly's Pond and in 1929 it distributed 25,372 rainbow trout fingerlings, 682,354 speckled trout fry and fingerlings, and 212,560 Atlantic salmon fry and fingerlings.

*Prepared in co-operation with the Fisheries Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Among aids to Maritime Provinces fishermen granted by the Dominion is an annual bounty designed to encourage the development of deep sea fisheries and the construction of fishing vessels and in 1929 Prince Edward Island fishermen received bounty payments totalling \$10,744.90. The bounty is paid under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.



A FISHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS

Prince Edward Island is adjacent to one of the world's greatest fisheries.

Fishing Licences

During 1929 there were 2,513 fishing licences issued in Prince Edward Island and 107 canning licences. All told, 3,466 persons were employed in the fishing industry of the province; of this number 2,202 were engaged in primary operations—that is, catching and landing fish—and 1,264 in canning and curing operations. The equipment used in the primary operations—boats, nets, traps, etc.—was valued at \$725,157 and the canning and curing establishments had a value of \$179,968.

Lobster Fishery

Strict enforcement of fishing regulations has conserved the supply of lobsters in Prince Edward Island waters, though former abundance has been somewhat lessened, and

the lobster industry continues to give employment to a large number of persons of both sexes. In 1929 the catch of lobsters amounted to 7,359,000 pounds, with a landed value to the fishermen of \$621,467, and a marketed value of \$881,210. Formerly, the lobster industry was almost entirely a canning industry but of late years, in all the Atlantic coast provinces, there has been a notable expan-



FISHERMEN'S BOATS IN THE BAY

The abundant life in the surrounding waters provides hundreds of people living along the shore with a gainful occupation.

sion of the trade in lobsters shipped to market in the shell, and a considerable portion of the annual Prince Edward Island catch is now shipped alive to the United States in refrigerator cars. The greater part of the pack of canned lobsters produced in the province is sold in the United Kingdom, France, and the United States. All lobster packing is done in conformity with the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

Oyster Fishery

Prince Edward Island's landings of oysters in 1929 totalled 4,928 barrels and had a marketed value of \$49,030. The Richmond bay area was formerly the great oyster producing district of the province but the epidemic among the oysters in those waters a number of years ago left the

beds virtually barren, and fishing is now confined mainly to rivers flowing into Hillsborough bay where oysters of excellent quality are taken. The catch is marketed principally in the Central Provinces. With a view to restoring the fishery in the Richmond bay area, and expanding the industry generally, the Fisheries Branch instituted a study of the situation in 1929, both from the scientific and practical standpoints, and began the development of several oyster "demonstration farms." Satisfactory progress in this connection is being made. The action taken by the department in this regard followed upon an agreement made between the Dominion and the Province in 1928 whereby divided jurisdiction in connection with the oyster industry was ended and complete control was placed in the hands of the Federal department, which undertook to carry on necessary investigations and take such other measures as might be found advisable.

Cod Fishery

There are excellent cod fishing grounds adjacent to Prince Edward Island, especially northward in the gulf of St. Lawrence, but the fishery has not been exploited by the fishermen generally or in a measure at all proportionate to its possibilities. In 1929 the catch of cod was 5,016,000 pounds, with a marketed value of \$119,009. The fish are taken by hook and line, and hitherto have been split, salted, and dried for market. With a view to aiding the fishermen in improving their methods of handling and processing the catch, and to assist in introducing the production of boneless prepared cod, a representative of the Fisheries Branch was sent to Prince Edward Island in the summer of 1929 to give information to the fishermen and marketing companies, both orally and by demonstration. As a result of this activity, increased prices were obtained for Prince Edward Island cod and the production of boneless cod was successfully undertaken at a number of places. Considerable expansion of the cod fishery is expected to follow during the next few years.

Mackerel Fishery

As has been noted, the mackerel fishery continues of marked importance, especially off the north shore of the island. The catch in 1929 was 919,400 pounds. Its marketed value was \$44,811.

Herring Fishery

Herring are netted in large quantities in the latter part of spring and throughout the summer, coming to the coast in great schools or shoals. In 1929 the catch amounted to 5,154,100 pounds and had a value of \$93,923 on the market. Herring are marketed fresh or pickled. They are also much used as bait in the cod, lobster, and mackerel fisheries.

Smelt Fishery

Over a million pounds of smelts are taken annually; in 1929 the catch was 948,900 pounds, with a marketed value of \$104,974. Smelts are caught in the winter and are marketed in the frozen form. The Prince Edward Island catch is sold chiefly in the United States and Quebec.

Scallop Fishery

Production of scallops is on a limited scale so far but the fishery is capable of considerable expansion. Investigations made by the Fisheries Branch in recent years have shown the existence of important scallop beds which as yet have not been exploited at all fully. In 1929 the landings of scallops were 120 barrels with a marketed value of \$576. All the catch was taken in the district between Tignish and Cascumpec narrows on the north shore of the island. Scallops are ordinarily shipped in 5-gallon kegs which are packed in ice in barrels. The principal markets are in Montreal, Boston, and New York.

Trout

Brook trout are found in practically all the streams and ponds of the island and afford fine sport for the angler. Rainbow trout were successfully introduced into Pisquid lake several years ago by the Fish Culture Division of the Fisheries Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries. Sea trout abound in almost all the tidal streams of the province.

Other Varieties of Fish

In addition to those named above, the following varieties of fish are also taken in Prince Edward Island fisheries: Haddock, hake and cusk, alewives or gaspereau, salmon, caplin, eels, tomcod, clams and quahaugs, and crabs. The annual landings of these fish, however, are small.

Water-Powers*

The area of Prince Edward Island is small compared with other provinces of the Dominion, and on account of the low relief the streams do not contain any concentrated falls or outstanding power sites. Any development therefore necessitates the building of dams to such heights as the conditions warrant. Many of these dams have been built on the streams throughout the island and power developed by small installations which average about thirty horse-power in capacity. These are very largely used in connection with grist mills and saw-mills serving the farming community, although several are hydro-electric plants operating as public utilities. An estimate of the total available water-power in the island gives the following figures:—

At ordinary minimum flow 3,000 h.-p.

Dependable for six months of the year, 5,270 h.-p.

The total existing installation amounts to 2,439 h.-p.

The Provincial Government has in recent years taken considerable interest in securing information regarding the water resources of the island, and in 1919 entered into a co-operative agreement with the Dominion Water Power Branch of the Federal Department of the Interior covering the prosecution of investigatory work. Since the inception of this work continuous stream flow records have been secured for the more important streams and general power surveys made where conditions warranted. The records so secured are of value not only in connection with water-power studies, but also in the computation of the necessary openings for railway and highway culverts and bridges, and in the study of domestic water supply and other problems.

Minerals**

Although there are no minerals of economic importance mined in the province, there are minor occurrences of clays, sands, building stone and peat.

Clays

Certain beds of the red shales of Prince Edward Island are comparatively free from coarse sandy matter. These shales and the clay resulting from their weathering are of

*Prepared by the Dominion Water Power Branch, Department of the Interior.

**Revised by Mines Branch, Department of Mines.

good quality for the manufacture of brick and tile. They work well and produce, when burned, an excellent red colour which is equalled by very few clays in Canada.

Such deposits occur at a number of points on the island and some of these as well as the more sandy clay have in the past been used for the manufacture of brick, field tiles and domestic pottery.



THE KILDARE CAPES

Some of the North Shore beaches are 20 miles long with richly coloured sands and cliffs

Sands

Beach sand, which runs over 95 per cent silica (SiO_2), is found in considerable quantity six miles east of Souris, but it is stated that its high alumina content would probably cause it to be difficult to melt for a glass sand.

Stone

Red sandstone associated with shale occurs in many parts. A number of openings have been made at various points, the most important quarry being situated about two miles from Charlottetown. Others at Fredericton, Georgetown, Glen Cove, Cape Traverse and Hunter River Station have supplied stone for foundations, bridge-work and railway construction. In some cases, chiefly in Charlottetown, the stone has been used for building purposes but its durability is not good and building stone is usually imported.

Brown earthy limestones, of which there is a deposit at Miminigash running 85 per cent carbonate of lime, are of common occurrence, but not of economic importance. There are lime-kilns at Fredericton Station, Victoria and Montague.

Peat

Peat in the form of peat mud is found in the low-lying parts of the island. The peat resources of the province have been estimated to cover an area of 10 square miles with an average depth of from 8 to 10 feet.

Manufactures

Local Industries

Manufactures are few, and of these a large proportion are only seasonal in operation, being mainly allied with the farming and fishing industries. Creameries and cheese factories scattered throughout the island cover the province with their milk routes. There is a condensed milk products plant at Charlottetown, and central creameries gathering cream by rail are located at a number of points. The manufacture of potato starch is carried on in four or five localities, principally in Kings county. Fruit, vegetables and meat are canned in comparatively small quantities and under methods which do not attempt development on a large scale. Connected with the fishing industry are the many lobster canneries dotting the shore and giving employment to several thousand people during the open season for this fishery. There are also several fish-curing establishments and clam canneries.

Charlottetown is the chief industrial centre of the island and its main activities include several large meat-packing plants, tobacco factories, condensed milk factory, machine shops, broom factory, aerated water plant and can manufactory. Throughout the province are flour, saw and lumber mills that attend to local requirements. Though so few, a number of Prince Edward Island manufactures have established for themselves a recognized reputation for merit, not only in other parts of Canada but in other countries as well. They include gasoline marine engines, tobacco, ginger ale, threshing machines and fox pens.

Potential Industries

In a province so well adapted for the supplying of the main raw materials there would appear to be possibilities for the successful establishment of additional small scale

industries to meet at least local needs, such as the more extensive canning of fruits and utilization of fishery by-products and others. The province possesses deposits of much fine clay, suitable not only for brick and field tile making, but also for the finer grades of pottery known to the commercial world as art pottery.

Chief Imports and Exports

Imports include coal, farm machinery, hardware, salt, house furnishings and furniture, dry goods, clothing, automobiles, gasoline engines, illuminating and lubricating oil, gasoline, tin plate, shoes, fruits and foodstuffs.

The principal exports are butter, cheese, vegetables, potatoes, seed potatoes, wool, eggs, dressed and live poultry, sheep and lambs, hides, potato starch, fresh, salted and pickled fish, canned lobsters, live foxes and fox pelts.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Cities and Towns

Charlottetown, the capital city of the province, is situated on gently rising ground on a splendid harbour at the confluence of the Hillsborough, York and Elliott rivers, often locally referred to as the East, North and West rivers respectively. It is laid out in rectangular blocks, with wide streets and a number of large open public squares.



NEW HOTEL AT CHARLOTTETOWN

Tourist accommodation on the Island ranges from modest farmhouses to first-class hotels.

Queen Square, the city's centre, is a public garden tastefully arranged and well cared for. Here are the old stone provincial buildings, the Law Courts, Post Office, the market house and the best shops. Among other buildings of note are the Cathedral of St. Dunstan, the Prince of Wales College and the University of St. Dunstan. Close to the city is Victoria Park, a natural park of 75 acres reached by a beautiful driveway, which skirts a portion of the harbour and passes old Fort Edward. Across the harbour at Rocky Point are remains of the early capital, Fort la Joie, laid out by the French in 1720.

Charlottetown is the chief commercial and industrial centre of the province. It is also the central focus of the island from which all parts are accessible. The roads in its vicinity are good, short water trips may be made by boat to interesting localities, boating and sailing can be enjoyed in the harbour, river and bay and the excellent golf links at Belvedere are well known. The population of Charlottetown is 12,347.



THE ISLAND BOASTS SOME SPLENDID LINKS

Some of the most famous golf clubs in America use grass seed from Prince Edward Island

Summerside, the second town as regards population (3,228 in 1921), is situated on Bedeque bay. On the north, separated by a neck of land scarcely four miles in width, is Malpeque bay. It is a prosperous commercial town with excellent stores and several manufacturing establishments. Summerside is surrounded by a rich agricultural country and does a considerable export trade in farm and fishery products. It is a much frequented tourist resort and many attractive places for driving, boating and fishing excursions are within easy reach.

Georgetown, the county town of Kings county, is situated on Cardigan bay, and has a fine natural harbour. The town is attractive not only in its location but also in its fine old residences and its excellent beaches. Boating and deep-sea fishing may be engaged in, and good sea-trout fishing is found in the rivers entering Cardigan bay.

Souris, the largest town in Kings county, is situated on Colville bay, not far from the eastern limit of the island. It is an old Acadian fishing town, and in its vicinity are the sites of some of the early French settlements. *Souris* is an important fishing centre and in the harbour are often anchored fleets of fishing vessels from the Grand Banks. Steamers from Pictou to the Magdalen islands call here, and the town also maintains a trade with St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the south coast of Newfoundland. *Souris* is widely and favourably known as a summer resort, with a magnificent bathing beach, with unlimited opportunities to those fond of sailing and fishing and with attractive drives along the coast leading to unusually fine marine views.

Alberton on Cascumpec bay is a noted boating, sea-fishing and shooting centre. There are several fox ranches in and around the vicinity.

Kensington, about eight miles from Summerside, is the centre of a fine agricultural country, and large quantities of produce are shipped from here. There are some good trout streams in the vicinity.

Montague is on the river of the same name, about six miles above Georgetown. It is built on both sides of the river and is the principal shipping port of a good farming district. It yearly attracts many tourists. Good trout fishing is found in the Montague river.

Tignish, a pretty village, 13 miles west of Alberton, is the western terminus of the island railway. It is an enterprising town, noted particularly for its lobster fishery.

Other small towns and tourist resorts include: Murray Harbour, Victoria, Borden, O'Leary, Morell, Mount Stewart, Pownal, Hampton, St. Peters, Tracadie, Stanhope, Brackley, Malpeque, Cardigan and many others.

An Ideal Holiday Land

A combination of assets makes Prince Edward Island an ideal summer holiday land. It is easily reached by train from Boston or Montreal and other eastern cities, with pullman sleeper service to Charlottetown during the summer months. Good motor roads through interesting and diversified country also lead to the province. No part of the



CAMPING OUT

Every turn of the road reveals the site for a gypsy camp

island is more than a few miles from the sea or its inlets, and sea bathing and boating may be indulged in nearly all round the coast. The angler will find good trout fishing in many streams amidst surroundings of the most pleasant nature. The pastoral scenery with its variety of restful landscapes—undulating country with picturesque groves of woodland, orderly fields, comfortable farmhouses and arms of the sea running up into the land—has a singular loveliness and charm. The summer climate is superb; the heat of mid-summer is tempered by refreshing breezes from the surrounding sea and the nights are cool and restful.

"The Island" is pre-eminently a land of refreshing rest where the visitor can escape the rush and noise of everyday life, for though in daily touch with the outside world its insular position makes it appear to be singularly away from it. There is an absence of conventionalities and the Islanders are noted for their neighbourliness and hospitality.

Tourist traffic to the province is expanding rapidly and an enthusiastic central organization known as the Prince Edward Island Publicity Bureau, with headquarters at Charlottetown, is ever ready to advise and direct the visitor or motorist so that he may get the best value and the most enjoyment out of his vacation. It also supplies descriptive material, road maps, lists of hotels and other accommodation free of charge.

All combine to make Prince Edward Island a recreational land in the real sense of the word, where tired bodies, languid spirits and weary minds may be again built up and where as well the pleasures and sports peculiar to a seaside resort may be enjoyed.

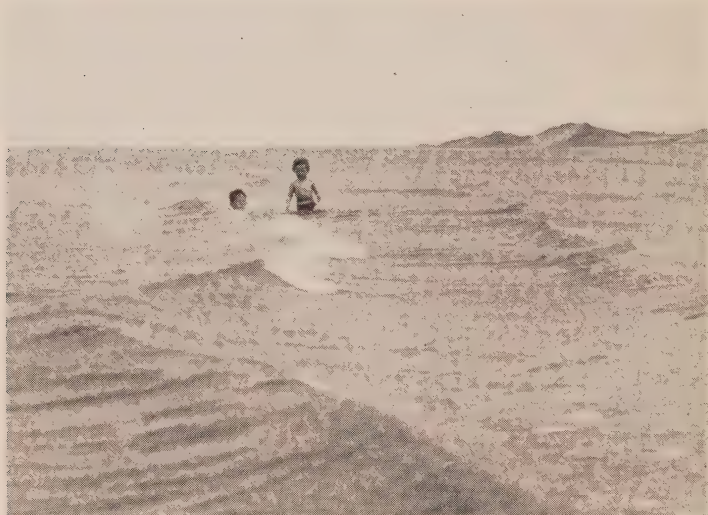
Motoring

To the motorist Prince Edward Island offers wide stretches of well kept earth roads winding through a gently undulating country. Many beautiful drives skirt the coast with a full view of the sea and the shore with its jagged cliffs of deep red sandstone. A drive through the interior is equally charming, the rolling red highways winding through quiet villages, by sparkling streams, through natural avenues of shady trees and past open fields from whence comes the perfume of clover and sweet-scented fern. But probably the greatest advantage the motorist will experience is in the freedom of the roads from congestion, allowing him to loaf or stop, untrammelled by traffic, wherever he comes across a charming vista or whenever his fancy dictates. Information will be gladly furnished to motorists by the Prince Edward Island Motor League, with headquarters at Charlottetown.

Bathing

The coastline is indented with numerous bays and estuaries cutting into the land, affording excellent opportunities for bathing. The island is famous for its beaches, the whole line of the north shore being a continuous series of long bars of fine sand beaten hard by the waves; some

of these beaches are twenty miles long. The water around the island deepens gradually and is much shallower than around the mainland coast and consequently is much warmer. The gently sloping bottom makes the beaches a safe playground for children, while the rich colours of the sand and cliffs, red with iron oxides and white where bleached by the sea waters, add beauty to the scene and warmth to the effect.



SURFS THAT ARE SAFE

The Island beaches gradually slope into the sea making them ideal playgrounds for children

Boating, Canoeing and Camping

The large bays and rivers provide such waters and sites for canoeing and camping as will delight the tourist. Boats may be secured locally without trouble and form an inexpensive and pleasant way of obtaining salt-water outings. All rural Prince Edward Island makes a wonderful camp site for no matter when a stop is made good drinking water and a sheltered camp ground are within reach, while fresh eggs, butter and vegetables can be purchased at a nearby farm. Those who prefer the sea-shore for camping may find unlimited choice on the great stretches of beach.

Angling

To the angler Prince Edward Island offers much excellent sport. Trout fishing may be had in many streams. The Dunk river is famous for its trout. Other well known trout streams include the Morell, Miminegash, Pierre Jacques, Kildare, Tignish, Hunter, Montague and Cardigan rivers. The tidal rivers and inlets abound in sea trout weighing from one-half to three pounds. These game



CROSSING THE BAY

Boating of every description is enjoyed in the sheltered harbours

fish may be taken with the fly and they put up a fight to test the skill of the experienced angler. East river, Rollo and Fortune bays and Fortune river are favourite localities for sea trout. Occasionally salmon are found but there is no extensive salmon fly-fishing in the province. The open season for salmon is from May 24th to October 15th, and for trout from April 1st to September 30th.

Deep Sea Fishing

From the various fishing centres around the coast one may easily reach many of the best sea fishing grounds. Cod, mackerel, haddock, tuna and halibut are among some of the large fish which can be caught off the island shores. Added to this sport is the enjoyment of the trip to the

fishing grounds in a sail or motor-driven fishing boat. Arrangements to be taken out may be readily made with the fishermen who ply their calling off the island coast.

Shooting

There is no large game in the province, but in the fall the sportsman will find first-rate shooting in wild fowl, including geese, brant, duck of various kinds, woodcock, plover and snipe.



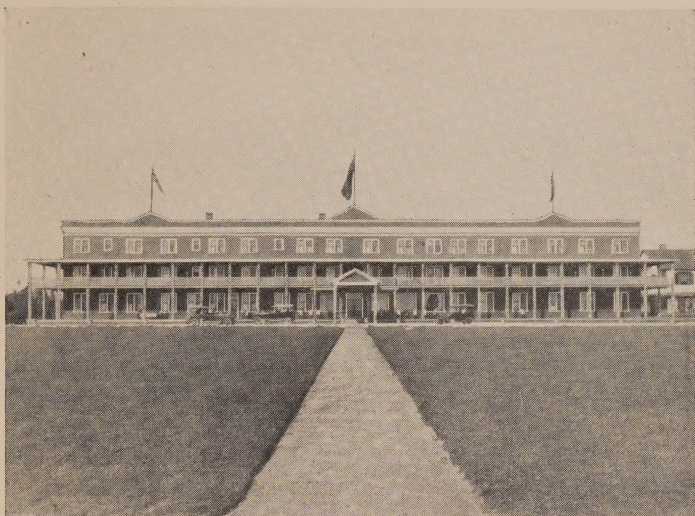
A TROUT POOL

The angler will find both sea and fresh water fishing in almost every district.

Accessibility

Many people have the idea that Prince Edward Island is far removed from the populous centres of United States and Canada. This is not so. By rail it is but 25 hours from Boston and Montreal, 32 hours from New York, 33 hours from Toronto and 48 hours from Chicago. Full details of the various steamship services between the island and the mainland have already been given in one of the preceding chapters (See page 20).

Once on the island travel is a matter of very simple arrangement. Good roads and railway services reach everywhere. In fact it is claimed that four-fifths of the entire area is within five miles of railway facilities.



A PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUMMER HOTEL

Good accommodation can be obtained at moderate rates

Accommodation

At all the summer resorts, both around the shores and inland, good hotel and boarding house accommodation and summer cottages can be had at rates that are surprisingly modest.

With the exception of the hotels in Charlottetown, Summerside, Souris and Stanhope, which have 50 to 120 rooms, the majority of the hotels have between 10 and 20 rooms only, but these are very comfortable, clean, home-like, and with good dining-room service. At many of the farm houses throughout the island meals or lodging can be secured when necessary at reasonable rates and of a quite satisfactory character. At Charlottetown is located the fine new Canadian National Railways hotel.

Prince Edward Island appeals especially to those who for a time desire escape from the restriction of crowded cities, and who appreciate the benefit of restful scenes, beautiful views, invigorating climate, a diversity of summer sports, and well-appointed accommodations.

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